a, going to Germany at an early age interesting himself in Socialistic gralism. Several years ago he was tor in chief of the Vorcear's of Berlin. Preliminary agitation against the war and imperialism which arose last April in Bayaria landed Eisner in prison, and at that time there was a report that he had taken his own life. Apparently his absolute control of the Bavarian Gov ernment when the King abdicated.

Eisner was always opposed to the majority Socialists in Germany and while he ruled in Munich frequently vented his dislike for and disapprobation of President Ebert and Ebert's colleagues. Late in November, 1218, he severed relations between Bayaria and the court of Germany and the investion. the rest of Germany, and the impression was forming that Bavaria, under Eis-ner, might decline to accept a place within the German republic. He was not a number of the German National As-sembly having been defeated overwhelm-ingly when he sought the honor.

### Blamed Kaiser for the War.

Early this month he went to Hern, Switzerland, to attend the International Lator Conference, and the pomp and accentry which marked the progress of al Socialist astonished onlook-

coldiers gorgeously uniformed. Speaking before the Bern conference attacked not only the Jerman ma-ty Socialists but the Bolsheviki as He vented some ugly truths, asg that he knew of his own knewl-that French prisoners of war had badly treated by the Germans. He blamed the former Emperor as the per-son directly responsible for causing the war stating that he had unearthed documents in Munich which proved this as sertion. He said that the entire military interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Eisner said he did not want to be a statesman because it was his ambition to tell the truth. He predicted thtat there would be no counter ution in Bavaria and that the en-world, sooner or later, would be completely democratized.

Eisner was undersized and of unattractive appearance. He was short and stocky. The front part of his large head was almost entirely bald, while from back, iron gray hair fell to below collar He wore whiskers, ample reddish in hue. He was said to been an orator flery and convincing. pd that he possessed a great deal of personal magnetism...

### Believed an Act of Revenge.

Count Arco-Valley is a member of one of the most highly placed families of the Bavarian nobility, and the assump-tion, in lack of exact information, is that he killed Eisner as the outcome of a personal quarrel to avenge an insult real or fancied. The ancestors of Count Arco ruled large territories in Bavaria bears title as lord of these extensive districts. As a member of the haughty bavarian aristocracy which bitterly reented the rise of Elsner and the most radical of Socialist factions, it is nossi-ble Count Arco suffered humiliation with other nobles and the clericals, because of the high handed and despotic acts performed by Eisner and his col-leagues. A member of the family died at Rio de Janeiro in 1909 while serving as German Minister to Brazil.

## **FOCH AIDS GERMANS** TO HALT RUHR RIOTS

Allows Troops to Be Sent to Rid District of Spartacans.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (delayed),-The strike in the Ruhr industrial region is still spreading, but as only a small mipority of the strikers are in sympathy ith the Spartacans the majority sem would work if permitted.

Marshal Foch is reported to have connted to the sending by the Government troops against Dusseldorf, which is the neutral zone fixed by the armisers also at Hamborn, in the Dusseldorf

The Spartacans have cut the rallway from Oberhausen to Dorsten to prevent the transportation of troops. They are the transportation of troops. They are be believed that the first transport and provisions will arrive at Hamburg at the end of March.

rejected 3,000 heavily armed Spartacans copybooks, speeches by long winded advanced and bombarded Bottrop, caus-

the Spartacan heavy artillery and finally holsted the white flag. The Spartacans then entered the town and stopped all work. Six police officials were reported beaten to death. The Brunswick Diet was stormed by

unemployed persons at a session this week and the chairman and several depwere roughly handled. One bour geois member was badly beaten for charging that a large number of the un-

# **AUER FORCED OUT** AT PISTOL'S POINT

# Soldiers Threatened Him in

Home Last December.

This is not the first time that Herr Auer has been attacked as a result of his political activities. Early in De-cember a crowd of armed soldiers went to his residence and after forcing an entrance compelled Herr Auer to resign as Bavarian Minister of the Interior. He was given two minutes to decide, with a revolver pointed at his head, and was forced to put his resignation

and that he was surrendering his office mattery the intruders, however, and he Trial of Twenty Commanders was forced to make another statement After obtaining Auer's resignation the

crowd went to the home of Premier Eisner and informed him what they had Eisner and informed him what they had says it learns that the commission which done. He rebuked them, saying that is inquiring into German submarine exalthough their action was well meant cesses has now sufficient evidence to and done through regard for him was not good. Two or three days later Premier Eisner issued a statement to the effect the resignation forced upon under duress was "naturally void that he remains a member of the and that he remains a Bavarian Government."

Herr Auer is a member of the Majerity Socialist party. He first came into prominence last November, at the ime of the revolt in Bavaria, taking the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

German Assembly Votes Contra.

WEIMAR, Feb. 21.-The German National Assembly has voted the credits asked for by the Government. The Minority Socialists and the German Nationalists voted against the passage of the messure.

do business with the Globe Beneficial Association of Bridgeport, Conn., which issues life, health and accident policies. He says the concern "has not compiled with the laws of New York."

# ERZBERGER BEATS HIS CRITICS DOWN

early activity and the circumstance of his arrest elevated him to the leadership of the Bavarian radicals, for he grasped by Turning Accuser in Assembly.

MEMBERS SUPPORT HIM

Industrial Leader Who Ruined Belgium Fails to Start Revolt.

BY CHARLES TOWER. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN from th

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved WEIMAR, Feb. 21.-Herr Erzberger' defence of the Armistice Commission in the German National Assembly was wo before he rose to speak. His opening antagonist, the National Liberal Vogler, at first attracted the House by the assertion that in the economic agreements no experts had been called, but then proceeded to abuse Erzberger personally.

The Assembly would not stand for this. The members jumped to their fee and stamped and yelled and howled "Shame! Scandalous! Sit down!" The Centrists naturally did the best to assist in the tumuit. There was great excitement for some minutes until President Febrenbach resorted to his big bell to still the uproar. Vogler left the

bell to still the uproar. Vogler left the desk amid loud hissing.

Erzberger followed immediately, and the House was prepared in advance to support him. Point by point he challenged Vogler's charges, but the House only waxed enthusiastic when he thundered his denunciation of Hugo Stinnes, the great industrial leader. Erzberger explained how he had himself got this man recalled from the sphere of the armistice commission because it was he who was mainly responsible for the robbery of Belgium and whose influence at headquarters had induced the military authorities to carry out the policy of deportation of Belgian workers and he was necessarily impossible in the eyes of the Entente Commissioners. This the House cheered to the echo.

the House cheered to the echo.

Equally effective was Erzberger's challenge to the National Liberals and Concervatives to explain how they tack on Keuhimann in June, 1918," It was clear that this hard hitting completely turned the tables. Later, dropping the personal question, Erzberger turned to the immediate future and told the House that within a fortnight there must be devised methods acceptable to the Allies of financing the purchase of

He uttered the warning that if the German workmen rendered it impos-sible to export the things Germany can give in exchange for food they would find themselves in May, June and July faced by an appailing famine, for which they would only have themselves to thank. This was addressed largely to the Independent Socialists as a me.age to the Spartacans. Then turning again to the National Liberals he warned them for food rigorous steps would be taken

resignation until a late hour yesterday to Gen. Groener, now in charge of the evening, and then only under the main-tenance of his protest against the signa-would be practical. The steamships ture of the armistice conditions.

signing as follows: terms adduced the argument that ac-cording to various reports allied troops were no longer to be regarded as abso-or 100,000 the trip. lutely reliable and therefore the refusal tice. Most of the Spartacan recruits some from Dusseldorf, and the cleaning up of that city would be a heavy blow for the Communists, who are reported to have 15,000 armed adherents there. There are said to be 3,000 armed Spartacan recruits since the enemy armies would in any would relieve the overtaxed French rail-ways and ports of a part of the burden of the homeward movement of the probability that the troops of occupation would dismount and remove the to sign would be entirely without danger There are said to be 2,000 armed Spar-tacans at Essen and considerable num-the industrial districts and, second, that actual famine does threaten the country at the latest within two months unless food arrives. At present it appears to

also occupying all the roads by which solders could reach the region. Armed Spartacans pass through all the trains in the Ruhr district and refuse to permit anybody suspected of being a Government solder to proceed further. At Balmen the Spartacans selzed the railway station and public buildings and disarmed the policemen.

The Tageblatt, describing the capture of Bottrop recently by the Spartacans, says that the Spartacans at Sterkrade called on the Bottrop authorities to give up their arms. When the demand was refected 3.000 heavily armed Spartacans strength.

reat damage.

e defenders were powerless against partacan heavy artillery and finally as well as foreigners are looking around for the people who pull the strings. It is unsafe to assume Scheidemann is entered the town and stopped all merely a puppet, though one is led still to the conclusion that behind his Cabinet conclusion that behind his Cabinet ves Count von Bernstorff's master

"In the meantime internal difficulties do not appear to decrease. Spartacan troubles are now disseminated through-

## 2 TRAITORS TO BE EXECUTED. Paris Court-martial Convict

Hartmann and Guilbeaux. PARIS, Feb. 21.-Charles Hartmann

and Henri Guilbeaux, who were placed and Henri Guilbeaux, who was pourt-on trial to-day before a Paris court-martial charged with explenage, in the they communicated intelligence t v. were convicted and sentenced to pay the death penalty.

Henri Guilbeaux was arrested in Switzerland in July, 1918. At that time he was editor of the Revue Domain. Hart mann, who was editor-in-charge of Paris-Geneva newspaper, was implicated

# At first Herr Auer wrote that he had CAN CONVICT U-BOAT OFFICERS OF MURDER

May Be Demanded. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- Reuters Limited

convict some twenty German submarine

bad records against them, according to Reuters advices and the opinion is ex-pressed that their surrender and trial, possibly by an Allied naval tribunal, should form a clause in the armistic

### Issues Insurance Warning. Special Despatch to THE BUN.

Albant, Feb. 21. Supt. Phillips of the State Insurance Department issued to-night a warning to the public not to

Advance to Segoga, Kill Fifty Bolsheviks, Take Material.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The allied forces n successful operations carried out wit courage and dash, have advanced to Segoqa, sixty miles south of Soroko on the Murman railway, according to an un dated official report received here to night.

The Bolsheviki lost fifty men killed and eighty wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 20 (delayed).—Announcement from Washington that the American troops in north Russia were to be withdrawn at the earliest possible moment in the spring was received with loy by the troops themselves, but official circles and also the Russian population

were anxious to know whether other troops would be sent to replace them or whether it meant the complete abandonment of this front.

The American troops affected by the announcement are the 339th Infantry and one battailon of the 310th Engineers all deep forces and the deep forces are deep forces and the deep forces and the deep forces are deep forces are deep forces and the deep forces are deep forces and the deep forces are deep for gineers, all draft forces entitled to deobligation after the end of the war. There is considerable considerable speculation in whether they will be replaced with regulars or marines. Dewitt C. Poole, Jr., Counsellor of the American has issued the following

"In connection with the Washington announcement, the American Embassy in Archangel states it understands this announcement relates only to the disposition of the American troops now It does not determine ony way or her the general question of the conorthern Russia, nor is it understood to disclose a decision as to the future American policy in Russia. Determina-tion of this awaits upon a further disrussion by the Peace Conference at

"From a consultation with com-petent transportation authorities, it appears that with normal ice conditio the earliest possible moment at which considerable bodies of troops can be moved away from Archangel will be in

# MAY REPATRIATE U. S. UNITS VIA GERMANY

Substitute for Holland Plan to Be Submitted to Wilson.

Bealin, Peb. 20 (delayed).—A pro-posal to transport several hundred thou-sand men of the American Expeditionary Forces to the United States by way of Germany, placing them on board ships at Bremen and Hamburg, has been submitted to the American authorities. Acbe repatriated in German steamships will embark from the Netherlands but headquarters is inclined to consider favorably the use of the route through

The proposal, which was submitted by the directors of the North German Lloyd Line with the approval of the German all as holders of foreign securities that Government, provided that a fleet of big unless these are voluntarily given to the Government as a means of payment of 50,000 passengers should be assigned to this service and the troops transto confiscate them.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign Minister, did not withdraw his Hamburg. Over these lines, according the armistice conditions.

Leipsic Newste Nochrichten trips in a year, making it possible to retes his principal argument against turn 400,000 men by this route in that "Opponents of the acceptance of the if the ships were loaded in accerdance rms adduced the argument that acperiod. American experts say, however,

or 100,000 the trip.

The steamship directors, in a memorandum to Gen. Pershing, said the plan

# Paris Press Dig Up Many

Mysterious Associates.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. Pants, Feb. 21.—It still remains to be seen whether Emile Cottin in shooting M. Clemenceau was the tool of others or merely acted from his own stupidity. The usual figures in crimes of this sort are making their appearance in the French newspapers. Thus, there is the

young man

called upon Cottin the day before the shooting, and who, it is suggested, must e an accomplice. There is also Monsieur V. who heard a Russian prisoner, disguised as a French soldier, discussing the murder of Clemenceau a month ago. So far

"correctly attired"

merged. Thus his explanation as to where ot he colver aiready has varied fiftee mes. First, he asserted he bought it rom a soldier; secondly, that he stole i from a man who had been demobilized; third, that a friend gave it to him. The accounts of how Cottin spent the last ortnight are far from satisfactory.

# NOT YET READY TO DIE.

pened to come to his house. He ran to the Premier's assistance, helped him get the Premier's assistance, helped him get foreign policy which characterized his out of his automobile, and said with administration. emotion: "Do you need my services, Monsieur Premier?" M. Clemenceau answered dryly: "No.

## LOWTHER WIRES CLEMENCEAU. Speaker of House of Common

Senda Sympathy to Premier. LONDON, Feb. 21.—James W. Lowther, says:

LONDON, Feb. 21.—James W. Lowther, says:

"I hope the United States of Amer-

As the mouthplece of the House of Commons I-effer you our most singere congratulations upon your escape from the built of the assassin and an expression of our fervent hope that you may shortly be restored, for the sales of France, the Allies and the peace of Europe, to the full exercise of your unrivalled powers.

# ALLIES ROUT ENEMY PARIS COVENANT ATTACKED AS UNAMERICAN

Continued from First Page

all the people and their true public opinion, properly and fully informed, have an opportunity for making itself

Taft Is Made the Target.

Senator Borah made few reference to the course of the President, devoting to the course of the President, devoting himself for the most part to his review of the terms of the league constitution. Mr. Taft furnished the necessary object of direct attack and the Idaho Senator made excellent use of his target. For the most part he dealt directly with his subject, but for once in the course of his address he stepped aside from the ordinary path of argument and dealt with the one time head of the nation in humorous parables which kept the Senate convulsed. It was Mr. Borah's first humorous effort during his twelve years. humorous effort during his twelve years in Congress, and was warmly appreci-ated. In the course of his speech Senator Borah said:

been proposed at any time since powers of Europe may be convinced that tertion Government was established. I we act for ourselves. has been proposed at any time since powers of change in our Constitution. Certainly, questions of that kind ought to be submitted to a piebiscite or to a vote of the people of the country. I am aware that the process by which that may be done involves some difficulties, but they are not insurmountable and they are by no means to be compared with the importance of being right and in harmony with the judgment of the people before we proceed.

People Should Be Consulted.

"It must be conceded that this pro granime never can be a success unless there is behind it the intelligent and sustained public opinion of the people of the United States. If they do not have their voice before it is enacted or before the programme is initiated they will have an opportunity to have their voice a some time in the future because they are still the source of power and through their votes they effectuate the policies under which we must live.

"So from the standpoint therefore of expediency and from the standpoint of farraces to those who are involved—to wit, the people—those who must carry the hurdens if there be burdens and suter the consequences if there should be from the standpoint of possible success the mas of the people ought to be con-culted and their approval had before we proceed. I therefore in the very beinning of this procedure declare in fa-

r of that programme.
"Mr. President, I think I should have deferred any remarks I had to make pon this subject until a later day had it not been for an interview which was put out by Mr. Taft some two or three movement | days ago upon this matter. view of that statement that those who were opposed to the programme were justified in proceeding at once to the dehate because it is a statement which in my judgment is not founded on fact.

for moving the first food shipments into Germany by way of Holland and the Rhine, but that the German proposals would be submitted to President Wilson and it was probable that advantage would be taken of them in subsequent throop movements.

POLICE STILL SEARCH

FOR AIDS OF COTTIN

Toe Doctrine, two fundamental principles underlying our foreign policy for more than 100 years in one instance and two more than 100 years in one instance and two more than 100 years in one instance and the establishes a farm of his policies to which the American people is the first place is lifted almost bodily and the establishes a farm of his policies to which the American people out as American so I will one hare and two more than 100 years in one instance and the establishes a farm of his policies to which the American people is the first place is lifted almost bodily our people out as American a polyglot boarding house, and we have settle down to business Grate I will prevent and that is the English language, for more than 100 years in one instance and the establishes a farm of his policies to which the American people out as American so I will never the committee and that is the English language, for the English language, for we institution in the first place is lifted almost bodily our people out as Americans of American and the establishes a polyglot boarding house, and we have settle down to business Grate Britten on a polyglot boarding house, and we have settle down to business Grate Britten on a polyglot boarding house, and we introduce the entities of mix the English language, for the English language, for the English language, for the English language here is thied almost bodily our people out as Americans of the entities of mix the English language. The English language here is the delication in the first place is lifted almost bodily our people out as Americans of the entities of mix the English language. The English language is the English diplomatic life. This constitution in the entities of mix the entities of mix world. . The league is to be re-garded as in conflict with the advice of Washington only with a narrow and re-

y viewpoint.' ctionary' is not a familiar term

ex-President's vocabulary. think he has unintentionally misused it.

"Mr. President, prior to the Adminis tration of Washington, America had been involved in every European war since colonization began. When a difficulty arose in Europe, whatever might the subject of the difficulty, whether who dynastic quarrels or territorial aggran-dizement, it spread at once to the Amer-

from the American system; to individualize the American nation and to di-vorce us from the broils andturmolls Paris, Peb. 21.—The Eclair tells the story of how, at the moment of the attempt on the life of Premier Clemenceau, a Jesuit priest living close for the life is any one thing in his and to distinct the property of European difficulties. This was peculiarly and distinctly a policy originating with the Father of Our Country.

"If there is any one thing is his any one than the property of the prope "If there is any one thing in his entire ap-career, marvellous as it was, which can to be said to be distinctly his it is the

# Held View Before Election.

"His idea was that we never could secome a nation with a national national purpose and national ideals until we divorced ourselves from the European systems. He entertained this view before he became President, and I enture to recall to your minds a letter to Sir Edward Newenham in which he

LONDON, Feb. 21.—James W. Lowiner,
Speaker of the House of Commons. sent
the following message to-day on behalf ica will be able to keep disengaged
of the British Parliament to M. Clemenfrom the labyrinth of European politics
and war. It should be the policy of

BORAH SAYS LEAGUE | tion enables us to maintain that state with respect to them which otherwise future happiness and tranquillity necestrates their doing it, but I inveigh could not perhaps be preserved by hu-

"The world was told that a new not undertake to advise them that that is not going to happen which necessarily and inevitably must happen, took no interest in the balance of power or the fate of dynasties, but looked Doctrine is covered and extended to the world. That was the condition be-

the age of twelve years could be in-duced to read the brilliant story of Washington as it is found in these two volumes. If they were not better Amerleans and with higher ideals after they had read it nothing would make them so. "Again, Mr. President, in a letter to l'atrick Henry dated later he says

"I can most religiously aver that I have no wish that is incompatible with the dignity, happiness and true interest of the people of this country. My ardent that although we should share it with desire is and my aim has been so far all the governments of Europe and Asia as dependent on the executive departdesire is and my aim has been so far as dependent on the executive department to comply strictly with all our engagements, foreign and domestic, but to keep the United States free from any political connections with every other country, to see it independent of all and under the influence of none. In a word, the second of mind, is the most radical departure from under the influence of none. In a word, our policies hitherto obtaining that ever I want an American character that the

which we heretofore have pursued. It part of our foreign policy and the initimate may be wise, as they contend; never atory step of our foreign policy, he retheless it involves a different course ferred particularly to it in his farewell exist together. of conduct upon the part of the Government and of our people for the future. "I believe this proposed programme. I shall detain the Senate by if it is to be made effective and operative under the proposed constitution of the Jeague, necessarily involves a change in our Constitution. Certainly, with as wide a vision as ever accompanied and might be controlled solely by the seeing a vision as ever accompanied a human mind upon this mundane sphere. Senator Borah proceeded to outline the policies laid down by Washington and

"Why quit our own land to stand upon foreign ground?" he continued. "Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of a European ambition, rivalship, interests, humor or caprice? Are there people in the latest when the people. in this day who believe that a Euro-pean now or in the future shall be free of selfishness, of caprice, of ambition?

our Country warned when he bade fare-well to public service? And yet in this proposed League beginning we are advised of an executive uncil which shall dominate and conare Europeans, one member Asiatic and one American.

"If a controversy ever arises in which there is a conflict between the European system and the American system and if a conflict ever arises in which their interests, their caprice and their ur ground to stand upon foreign ground should we interweave our destiny with the European destinies? Are we not interweaving our future and our destiny with European Powers when we join a League of Nations the constitution of which gives a majority vote European Powers?

"Let us take a homely illustration, "Let us take a homely illustration.

Says Taft View Is Misleading.

"In saying that I do not charge a conscious purpose on the part of Mr. Taft to mislead, but I am sure it cannot be sustained by the historic facts at the command of any one who desires to examine the subject, and as it cannot be sustained it is to the utmost degree misleading. Mr. Taft informs the American people from the pedestal of an ex-Presi-

Monroe Doctrine and extends it to the world. The league is to be rean insurmountable wall fence between his neighbor Europe and himself. It stands for a hundred years. People set upon it and pass eulogies and mine that it is one of the wisest things

# that have ever been done.

be the subject of the difficulty, whether dynastic quarrels or territorial aggrandizement, it spread at once to the American dizement, it spread at once to the American continent, and although we might he wholly unconcerned in the control werey upon its merits, nevertheless the evil affects of the conflict in Europe enveloped the American people in its consequence. As we recall Macaulay in his graphic statement in his essay upon Prederick the Great said:

"""" order that he i lighe robes gher of whom ne had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the great lakes of North America."

"When Washington assumed the responsibilities as administrator of this Government he immediately set about to change that condition of affairs, to wit, to separate the European system from the American system; to individent the former America is a standing up."

Join one rarm to another. It is us tear down that us tear down that us this fence. He easys: 'Let us tear down.' So there rises up a man by the name of William Howard. He says to the farmer says: 'I do not still the top down as it is when is standing up.''

"When Washington assumed the responsibilities as administrator of this Government he immediately set about to change that condition of affairs, to with to separate the European system from the American system; to individent the farmer America says:

That Is what I came to this country one had to discountry one and to discountr

partnership as it is with it. Let us to be abrogated, in other words, we transfer these two systems and make are in the very beginning put up not them one. But farmer America says:
That is what I came to this country only against this extraordinary vote by one nation, but we have the disadvantor, to get away from that system. I do not want one system: I want two systems. I do not like their system of farming. 'But,' William Howard says, one system is just the same as two Britain Surrenders Nothing.

"He says furthermore, 'I know something about this; I ran this farm myself for four years. I was some farmer. ILaughter I 'I know how to run it; and I say to you that the best thing for you for it is to do it to tear down your wall fence. I say to you that the best thing for you to do is to tear down your wall fence system, to commingle your two systems and make one farm out of it and one common overseer by way of a profound agreement. He further says: I had such wonderful success while I was running this farm and received such wonderful commendation after it was over derful commendation after it was over derful commendation after it was over with, having received the approval of two tenants out of forty-eight, that I guarantee the integrity of their possessure that I can run both farms." !Laughter.)

STRIPS U. S. POWERS man wisdom. The author from whom I quote we do not propose to do it by this League of Nations. Let us be candid with those and:

or the fate of dynasties, but looked only to the welfare of its own people and to the conquest and mastery of a continent as its allotted task. The policy declared by the proclamation was purely American in its conception and severed the Colonial tradition at a stroke.

"I wish that every boy and girl over the age of twelve years could be in." Doctrine is covered and extended to the world. That was the condition besponsibility of the execution of the Mor

### "The Law of Self-defence."

"It personal; it is individual; it is the law of self-defence. It belongs to us and we alone must determine when it dress by Elihu Root to sustain his con-

one Asiatic and one American. Every policy determined upon by the league and every movement made by it could be and might be controlled solely by the European Powers, whether the matter dealt with the European continent or whether it dealt with the American continent. It makes no distinction between tinent. It makes no distinction between European affairs and American affairs and erects a common tribunal which has jurisdiction over one continent the same as the other, but in addition to that giv-

ing the majority votes to the European system."

Mr. Borah here read article X., which people rovides for the preservation of the ter-a Euro-ritorial integrity of the member nations be free of the league and then continued:

The first obligation which we as sume is to protect the territorial integ-rity of the British Empire. That takes us into every part of the civilized world. That is the most radical departure from the Washington policy. If the territo-rial integrity of any part of the British gress of the United States, not the people of the United States, not the Govern-ment of the United States determine what shall be done, but the executive council, of which the American people

"We, if we mean what we say in this possessions the world over and not leaving it to the judgment and sense of the

adventure, beyond contention or cavil. The question which I submit now is: If proof conclusive that you intend to destroy the Monroe Doctrine?

Advent of William Howard. "But suddenly there comes along a new inspiration and it is determined to nation five votes against our one? Do tear down that wall fence and to com- you presume that the question of inmingle and interminale the system. They terest, of ambition, of selfishness, of join one farm to another. It is said to caprice of humor will not arise in the the farmer America: 'Let us tear down future?' Have they not already in a

"What has Britain given us in this League of Nations? What has she sur-rendered? Will some one advise me? sions all over the globe. Is it an even balance between these great Powers and the United States?

"I come now to another feature which from the labyrinth of European politics and war. It should be the policy of the United States to administer their wants without being engaged in their quarrels.

"It is the control of the United States to administer their wants without being engaged in their quarrels."

In 191 he addressed a letter to Mr. Morris in which he said:

"I trust we shall never so far lose sight of our own interest and happiness as to become unnecessarily a party to these political disputes. Our local situation of the lain terms of Washington's Farewell Address? It may be that the people of America want to that we must now depend upon that in-

"That is disclosed in every line and and paragraph of this instrument. It begins with the preamble and ends with the last article—a recognition that in-ternationalism must take the place of tention to a statement from perhaps the the means of maintaining them them the most famous internationalist now living.

t says:

"The present war is at the bottom a "The present war is at the bottom a revolt of the forces of production at against the political form of national State. It means the collapse of the national State as an independent economic unit. We Russian Socialists economic unit. We Russian Socialists stand firmly on the ground of international stand firmly on the ground stand firmly on the ground standard sta

nouncement that the intense nationalism come little Americans.

"In reference to Senator Borah's question Lincoln no longer can serve the cause, whether I would recommend as sovereign powers of this Government to itation of the power of the United State make war and control our economic to enforce the ower in an international tribunal."

### Cites Roosevelt's Americanism.

very point and sometimes seemed in-onsistent, but there was one supreme ticularly and specifically shown in An-assion which gave simplicity and ticle X, of the covering ticle 10 does not passion which gave ingleness of purpose to all he said or iff it be said that article 10 does not iff the said that article 10 his directing and dominating theme. In his full rich life respiendent with noble States and other American Powers, then deeds and brilliant achievements if runs I doubt not that before the covenant is like a golden thread through all the besigned and embodied in the treaty of wildering activities of his wide ranging genius. It gave consistency to every change of view and justified what sometimes seemed his merciless intolerance, and when the final estimate is placed upon his career and all his services to his fellows are weighed his embodiment. upon his career and all his services to his fellows are weighed his embodiment of the national spirit, his vigilant de-fence of our national integrity, his ex-emplification of our national ideals will

men of the day and generation. "I am not a pessimist: I find neither solace nor guidance in doleful documents. But can any one gainsay that we have reached a supreme hour in the history of the republic which he

ence to-day but which feels the strain of those inscrutable forces which are work-Governments and new, despotic and lib eral, order and law, at this time stand under challenge. Hunger and disease, business anxiety and industrial unrest have one member, is to determine what at this hour threaten to demobilize the

"How shall we help to bring order out of chaos? Shall we do so by becoming less or more American? Shall we entangle and embarrass the efforts of a free people to decide in every emergence what in that particular hour and in the supreme moment the interests of the American people shall be and where wis-dom calls and where duty lies, or shall in a formal statement issued upon h we leave them free, according to their emergencies of the future as they have so peared before Congressional committees

tion—that there is not a supernational fifth I tribunal or a supernational Government which can be created or devised by the "The wit of man so well calculated to take care of this Republic as the conscier and the wisdom of the 100,000,000 peo-tillery and 110th Ammunition Train had ple to whom the loving God has en-become practically immobile through trusted its keeping and its destiny

"May I read the final words of this by the name, we will call him American for one of the distinct from this turble determines to depart from this turble from th g features of great doctrine of Americanism: she always "Any man who says he is an Ameri-The company was informed in reply that the American Government was altered to the scheme for emplay and corollarly arrangements had been made corollarly arrangements had been made for moving the first food shipments into

Dominated by British Empire.

Siltutional government, of nationalism.

Let us take our stand beside Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and

not voted upon, after a lengthy resolution, provides as follows:

consultation with said Foreign Rela-tions Committee, the members thereof or the Senate and before communicating to them or to any of them all such matters which may be of use in arriv-ing at a joint understanding of the Senate and the President as the constitutional treaty making powers of the discount in rates ag, moon-ing or rejecting the same is unwise. diplomatic and calculated to pronote discord and misundersta between such two eaty making pow-ers whose joint - is indispensable in making such to ty. Be it therefore further

Resolved, That is the sense of this Senate and it hereby respectfully requests that the President do not discuss such treaty until he shall have communicated either to the Foreign Relations Committee or the Senate, Relations Committee or the Senate, or both, such information as may prop-erly bear upon such proposed treaty and that he preserve an unbiassed and impartial mind until he shall have advised with the coordinate power, the United States Senate, under the mandates of the Constitution so that each dates of the Constitution so that each of said joint treaty making authorities may have the benefit of each other's advice and information as contemplated in the established and orderly

# "LITTLE AMERICANS"

Upholds Peace League Again and Assails Borah.

dent Taft, president of the League to

"I yielded to no man in my profound

brain of man, but it made me im patient to see a perversion of its ing and purpose urged in order to ke secure peace among men; that at those engaged in this were men w adherence to the guaranties of the past, and whose disposition to a or weaken them in the past feel that I would hesitate to t

"I have said that those who oppose this covenant on the ground that we should maintain the so-called policy stand firmly on the ground of internationalism. The German Social Democracy was to us not only a party of the
international, it was the party par excellence. The present war signalizes
the collapse of the national State.

"That is at the bottom of this entire
procedure whether conseigusly or unconsciously upon the part of those who
are advocating it. It is a distinct anneurogement that the internse nationalism

come little Americans.

of the American people, and that we ment to the covenant of Preis specifically nust internationalize and place the reserving from its destruction any limited properties. Heve the whole spirit and essence of the ovenant is not only to presen Senator Borah then referred to the sphere, but also to extend it to the wart sent of Col. Roosevelt. and to give it the sanction not of the "This many sided man touched life at United States alone, but also of the

tain the justice and wisdom of the whol

Mouroe Doctrine Mr. Taft denied that the Carnegie Peace Foundation was financing the distinguish him, as says this great congresses of the League to Enforce internationalist writer, from all the Peace.

# WITH GEN. TRAUB

Kansas Governor Says Division

Commander's Testimony

Astounds Him. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 21 .- "Gen. Traub's statement that no complaint has been shall in a formal statement issued upon his return from Washington, where he ar

> investigating charges that the Thirty fifth Division was inadequately sur "The statement that we were to be cent, short in borses and that the a lack of horses was from Col. Peck a Regular Army officer, who was the in-

spector-General of the corps to which the Thirty-fifth belonged, age of ambulances and clothing. It was

Based on Truman's Report. "The report that our artillery barrage fell short on account of the lack of all craft to direct the artillery fire was my report. It was the report of Truman, a Regular Army officer fathers and preserved through the century by the blood and sacrifice of our chaos prevail, let us take our stand informed as to the progress of the latter than the control of the side of orderly liberty of control of the front line. "This also was an official report and

nalism.

ashingwill receive the full attention vestigation committee when t delegated body the same proportion obtains, and these two bodies direct, dominste and mark out the policy of this
entire programme, whatever it is to be,
under the league. A matter of profound significance!

The Sherman Resolution,

Vestigation committee when the imgation starts.

The report that our casualties
much heavier than Gen. Trach in
impromptu statement says they
was given by Capt. Harry it, Horf
who had charge of the casualty of "The report that our essualt -- we" The Sherman resolution, which was not voted upon, after a lengthy resolution, provides as follows:

Be it resolved. That the Senate hereby express its belief that the public discussion by the President of such proposed tentative draft of the League of Nations as a proposed freaty before consultation with said Foreign Relations Committee, the members thereof

### emmended Capt. Huffman for prias Major after the report was made

Additional Evidence. "In addition to these official from the officers of the three three Majors of his infantry two of whom he had common courage in field, several Carta Licutemants and more than for commissioners officers and me

"When I returned home from thing in Washington the list of which I took to the investigation mittee had been augmented bumber of letters which had during my absence and which coming in. Many of these are are from officers of other di-showing that the shortage of wa-rial in the Thirty-fifth was tyshortages in other divisions als

Pesson May Hend Brazil. ere have agreed to supp.

Peace Conference and is a BELLANS INDIGESTION

man of the Brazilian delegation

